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lutely irrelevant, and which not infrequently leaves a bad impression on the jury.

The book besides containing a discussion of the usual topics found in treatises on this subject has a chapter on "The Destruction and Attempted Destruction of the Human Body by Fire and Chemicals." From a legal point of view there can be no doubt but that this is one of the most important and interesting chapters in the whole book. The length of time and the quantity of fuel necessary to the destruction of the human body is thoroughly discussed.

In regard to the rest of the book very little can be said, as it was evidently written for the benefit of the medical man and not for the lawyer. It may be of use to the doctor, of this we cannot speak authoritatively, but we feel justified in asserting that so far as the lawyer is concerned he will derive no benefit whatever from this work from the legal point of view. It is a treatise on legal medicine, not a treatise on medical law.

W. F. N.

COLLIER ON BANKRUPTCY. THE LAW AND PRACTICE IN BANKRUPTCY UNDER THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT OF 1898 AS AMENDED BY THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 5, 1903. By WILLIAM H. HOTCHKISS, Referee in Bankruptcy at Buffalo, N. Y., and Lecturer on the Law of Bankruptcy in the Buffalo Law School. Fourth edition. Pp. xiii+984. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender. 1903.

This edition of the author's comprehensive treatise, as its title indicates, brings the subject down to date, and owing to the additions and changes, the result is practically a new work of such completeness as to render it a valuable publication to a practitioner who is perhaps unfamiliar with the subject.

Some of the novel features are as follows: The cases referred to are cited in footnotes and not in the body of the text; the citations are largely to precedents under the present law although those thought valuable under previous laws are included; a system of short indices called *Synopses of Sections* has been added at the head of each section, by means of which the investigator may speedily reach the paragraph for which he is in quest; much more space has been given to practice than in former editions; a lengthy list of *Supplementary Forms* based on the experience of a referee in bankruptcy has been added.

Inasmuch as bankruptcy is statutory in origin and development and the enactments of Congress so irregular, a work of this nature is peculiarly valuable to both student and practitioner, comprising, as it does, all necessary information on the subject. Former editions of this work have in the past been commented upon in these columns, so that further remarks are unnecessary.

W. H. M.